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Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the small facilities were out of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving notice where they received them and where they now send forwarded for the time paid for.

It is time reasonable men, and even those not so reasonable, who expect to live in this Commonwealth, should reflect that the law ought to be supreme in Kentucky. We have forborne a great deal; we have given even to treason a free run, as long as this rebellion approached revolution; but the fate of it is now sealed; it must die. It is not possible to divide this country by the sword. We have, therefore, had enough of the experiment, and those who burn houses, burn bridges, appropriate the property of others, and shoot and kill, should be held, not prisoners of war, but robbers and murderers, to answer for their crimes in the State prison or upon the gallows.

It will be seen that a gang of marauders have been in Clinton county, robbing and killing, and these infernal crimes are sanctified in the minds of many who enjoy the protection of Kentucky's laws by the prejucice of party.

They are, in fact, only common robbers and cut-throats, and should be treated as they are.

Right or wrong, we have allowed the assumption that these men were acting under the orders of a Government *de facto*, and their deeds have not been judged with that severity that all laws human and divine sanction. This *de facto* concern is a failure everywhere, and never had more than a shadow of existence in this State. It is, therefore, time this lawlessness in Kentucky were no longer tolerated. It is time robbery and murder were called by their right names and punished as they deserve at all times.

It is just as well, too, that men should reflect whether that freedom of speech which rejoices in this rebellion had as well be voluntarily dropped before it is forcibly suppressed. We can't afford to live any longer in the midst of lawlessness, robbery and murder, under the pretext of Southern rights, or any other sort of rights. Certainly it cannot be expected that this forbearance shall always. There is a law of this State that consigns to the State prison any one who left the State to take up arms against it. We had hoped that this law might be repealed, upon the ground that such offenses would cease, and be atoned for by reparation. We apprehend it will be necessary, for the peace of the State, to enforce this law.

At the same time, those who went into the Confederate army as soldiers are not more guilty than thousands at home, who have done by words much more against the country and their State than the soldier in arms.

We repeat that it is time all aid and comfort to this rebellion, either in words or deeds, should stop in this State. We can't afford to tolerate this lawlessness and these enormous crimes to accommodate a faction.

Those who are not willing to obey the law of Kentucky, and who would foment disorder, or aid or sympathize with rebellion, should not complain if they suffer the consequences.

We have not deemed it worth while to waste words against the confiscation bill. Those who favor it, will only stick to it the more closely the more unreasonable it is.

We don't think any legislative body on earth, except this present Congress, would be guilty of passing so absurd a measure. We do not think, however, that a pecuniary penalty upon rebellion, in its sides and abettors, is at all amiss. Had not the Seacoast of St. Louis try to relieve those who were robbed by the rebels. There was justice in that; and a tax of that sort might have a good effect. But a general confiscation bill is a wholesale robbery; not a remedial, but a wrongful measure. One consolation we have, such an act can never be executed. It will be, if it passes, utterly impracticable. Men of sense might see this; but we don't know that; it could be seen by a man elected to Congress if it didn't suit his hobby.

An address by Walker Morris, of this city, in pamphlet form, to the people of the United States, and particularly to the Slave States, is on our table. It is a document of immense value. Added to the rich treasure of instructive facts with which it abounds, there is a clearness, force, and power of reasoning which we have scarcely seen equalled by any document of the kind since the beginning of the rebellion. The constitutional history it contains is especially valuable. The same amount of important facts connected with the formation and plan of our Government, the causes which led to its popular structure, and the objects which its framers had in view, cannot be found in any work with which we are familiar. The profundity of its investigations, and the known patriotic spirit of the author, and his reverence for the principles of the Government, fully rescue the address from the charge of egotism. Let every one procure and read this able and patriotic address.

The Secoas had no reason for their conduct when secession began. The Abolitionists have been laboring industriously to give them one, and would succeed if they could seduce or drive the Government into their measures. Each of these factions fired the old Government. It was only an accident which should engage in armed resistance first. It depended on which would first lose hope of getting the office. The Abolitionists lived in hope, as they were in the most populous section; the Southern demagogues despaired, and hence the present shape of the conflict. When the matter is settled up, the factions will be disengaged, which will resist at last remain to be seen.

Fremont and Carl Schurz got military honors easily, without the slightest military merit; others don't receive such honors after they earn them.

Gregory has made out a case, was the common sentiment after he had made a speech at a Parliamentary dinner, showing that six hundred vessels had run the American blockade. A Mr. Foster, however, examined the list, and showed that, in fact, there were but sixteen vessels that really ran the blockade.

The Illustrated Times says, when the honorable members went to dinner, they saw six hundred vessels break the blockade, and when they left dinner, they saw only sixteen.

George W. Johnson is reported to have been taken prisoner, and is severely, probably mortally, wounded. So ends a life that might have been an ornament, excepted for treason. *Nil nisi bonum de mortuis.*

The credit of the attack upon our lines, it appears, is not due to Beauregard, the brigadier General of the South, but General A. S. Johnston. It ended in repulse, but the maneuver was well planned.

Some of the rebel soldiers, after the Sunday battle at Pittsburg, put on the clothes of our soldiers found in the camp. That must indicate the clo's of the war.

We wonder if Beauregard wouldn't like to win just such another victory in the West as Secoas claim? We rather think he would prefer an ordinary defeat.

Great credit is given to the Merrimac for destroying ships and getting safely back into her docks. Ought the degree of docked be conferred upon her captain?

The queer new government of the South is a strange creature. Its childishness and strangeness make us regard it as a bat in the cupboard.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 12th says "just one year ago the rebellion was in bloom." Now it appears to have gone to seed.

Some few Ohio regiments seem to have distinguished themselves remarkably at Pittsburg. They ran while the others stood.

The Secoas claim to have assurances of victory from Pittsburg. They certainly must have considerable assurance.

Russell, of the London Times, could not understand the fad in this country, when it is apparent that it is feed for powder.

If a few Abolitionists were hung just for example it would do more to restore the Union than a bloody victory.

The rebels were sanguine of success at Pittsburg, but were not so when they found it sanguine.

Rebellion, at Pittsburg, made a desperate run on the Tennessee banks, and their "chucks" were honored.

The English papers think our iron clad vessels may be improved upon. They are certainly o'erred.

Jeff. Davis bringing his forces into line. He had better be careful lest it prove a twisted one.

Dropping signs in Confederate ports is a species of punishment for harboring traitors.

The conscription of the rebels shows they are carrying on a desperate game of draughts.

When Jeff. Davis takes the field we may look for something in the harrowing way.

There is no desire to invade the South, but only to inveigh against the leaders.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge's name should be changed to Break-and-run.

The proper present for eavesdroppers is a pair of ear-wriggles.

Abolition is easily destroyed in the west by giving it fillips with eggs.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC W. SCOTT, Chairman.

L. B. Todd, Secretary.

A Camp of Females at Island No. 10. Captured.

One of the features of the deserted rebel camp was a peculiarly which we have not met with heretofore. On a beautiful hill, surrounded by beautiful trees, was a gaudy, wild flowers, and the accompanying charms of a rural retreat, we found a heavy of nymphs encamped and enjoying bodily life, in real earnest. There were twelve or fifteen of them, of different ages, but all young, and more or less fat to look upon. They sat around the camp fire, and cooked their breakfast, a little disheveled and rumpled, as might, perhaps, be expected, in remembrance of the scenes of exoticism which had passed through but yet as much company, and as much at home as when Nelson had camped them. The nymphs were all in a gay, happy, and vivacious mood, and were evidently in high spirits. There was a stray look of hair hanging here and there, an unlace bodice, granting oblique glimpses of vast luxuriance of bust, a tattered down at the heel, or a garter with visible downward tendencies—all of which was attributable to our early visit. There were all the marks of femininity about the place. The empowring trees were hung with hoop-skirts and faunish attire, which looked like the diancane in an abattoir. The nymphs at the interior of their tents showed a sufficient disorder. Dimity and satin, silk, feathers and all the appurtenances of a female boudoir were visible. It was a rare *avis in terra*—a new bird in the woods. These feminine voyageurs were real campaigas. The chivalry of the South, ever solicitous for the sex, could not resist the inclination for its society, and hence the camp of nymphs by the river side, in the embowering shade, at exterior of the hill, toward the camp of the Confederates, whose baggage was mingled in admirable confusion with the rumpid dimity and satin, whose boots and spurs hung among the hoop-skirts and unmentionables, and whose old hats ornamented the tent-poles or decked the heads of the fast adventures. It was a vast deal of significance.

SUMMER'S TREATISE.—An article in the April number of the North American Review on constitutional law discusses the *de facto* doctrine of Mr. Sumner with this startling concluding remark, which, coming from the North American and Boston, may well astound the Massachusetts Senator: "One description of treason against the United States consists in 'adhering to their enemies, giving him aid and comfort.' Mr. Conway and Mr. Sumner have given the aid and comfort. Had they sent in their adhesion at the same time, they would have done the Union much less mischief."

The SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR SHOT OF COAL.—The schooner Forest King, Captain Perry, from Gibraltar, which arrived at New York on Saturday morning, reports that the private Sumter was at that place on the 11th of February, and without coal. The commander of her had offered twelve dollars per ton for it, but no person would sell to him, although the market price was but eight dollars. Every one was anxious looking for an American man-of-war. It is said thirty of the Sumter's crew had deserted while in Gibraltar.

DEATH OF ONE DR. KANE'S MAN.—

John Potter, an employee of the Galena Road, in a responsible capacity, died at Cottage Hill yesterday morning, aged thirty-two years. Mr. Potter was one of the last of the survivors of Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition. He was a seaman on the Resolute, and a sharer in the eventful trials which she and her crew encountered.—Chicago Tribune.

Fremont and Carl Schurz got military honors easily, without the slightest military merit; others don't receive such honors after they earn them.

Rebel Marauders in Clinton County.

CANYON, April 5, 1862.

MR. T. T. A.—DEAR SIR: I take my pen to inform you that, on Friday last, Champ Ferguson and one hundred of the southern marauders came into our county and robbed our citizens—taking the last horse and mule from divers persons; but more than this, they killed four of our citizens and a dozen others. I want to tell you all you can, otherwise we are a perfect army, or we are compelled to fall making a crop. Our people are in a perfect panic in the mountains. The dead are still lying where they were killed—nobody

to bury them. Yours truly,

O. H. P. S.

COLUMBIA, KY., April 12, 1862.

Editor's Democrat—Gentlemen: Above I send you a letter from a gentleman living in Clinton county, Ky., about 2½ miles from Albany. He is a reliable, clever gentleman, and his statements may be relied on. From that you will see the condition of affairs in Clinton county, and the rebels were pursuing a different policy in massing their forces. On Sunday, the 11th, heaviest fighting had been done on the left. This morning they seemed to make less determined resistance here, while toward the center and right the ground was more obstinately contested, and the struggle longer protracted.

Till half past ten o'clock, Nelson advanced slowly but steadily, sweeping his long lines over the ground of our sore defeat on Sunday morning, forward over a series of ridges, resistlessly pushing back the jaded and exhausted rebels. Those who had been but few re-enforcements during the night, their men were exhausted with their desperate contest of the day before, and manifestly dispirited by the evident fact notwithstanding their well-laid plans of destruction in detail, they were fighting Grant and Buell combined.

Gradually as Nelson pushed forward his lines under heavy fire, the enemy fell back, till about half past ten, when, under cover of the heavy rain, and the fury of a gale, he made a general charge.

Our forces, flushed with their victory over the rebels, were scarcely prepared for the sudden onset of the rebels, and as they fell back, they were hurried against our lines with treacherous force. One man halted, wavered, and fell back. At this critical juncture Capt. Terry's regular battery came dashing up, scarcely taking time to numberless before the causions had passed, and in an instant was to the front in full force, driving the rebels to the center and advancing rebel ranks.

There was the turning point of the battle on the left. The rebels were only checked, not halted. On they came. Horse after horse from the batteries was picked off. Every private at one of the howitzer's fell, and the gun was worked by Captain Terry himself. Woodford was in present of them, but as usual they fought like demons.

I think it prudent that we should have a force stationed here on the border, as they have repeatedly invaded this and one or two adjoining counties.

Yours, &c.

Meeting in Lexington.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lexington, and county of Fayette, was held at Old Fellow's Hall, on Saturday, April 12, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to provide for the wounded and suffering soldiers of the late battle near Pittsburg Landing. Isaac W. Scott, Esq., was elected to preside, and Dr. L. Beecher Todd appointed Secretary.

Able, stirring, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. W. B. Kinkaid, Speed Smith Gooch, and General Leslie Combs.

A committee of five, to which the Chairman was added, consisting of Messrs. Edward Oldham, W. King, Alex. Beard, John C. Hirsh, and Hugh Campbell, H. L. Holt, of Kentucky, and Hugh Campbell, of Tennessee, were appointed to the commissionership of the Union.

Two regiments of the 12th, and a company of the 13th, were present, and a number of citizens, who had been engaged in the battle, were present.

Of the special committee from the Union, and military especially made by Gen. Fremont, we have no record.

Of the special committee from the Confederacy, and military especially made by Gen. Beauregard, we have no record.

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130-79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 16.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern, closes at 12:00 M., and
arrives at 10:00 A.M. (the previous evening), closes at 6:00 A.M.
and arrives at 12:00 P.M. (the previous evening), closes at 6:00 A.M.
Midwest to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A.M. and
arrives at 12:00 P.M. (the previous evening), closes at 6:00 A.M.
L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 M. at night, and arrives at 6:00 A.M.
Louisville R. R. closes at 12:00 M. at night, and arrives at 6:00 A.M.
Bardstown R. R. closes at 3:00 P.M., and arrives at 9:00 P.M.
Shawneetown Stage (1st-weekly) closes at 12:00 M. at night,
Hancock and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P.M., and arrives at 6:00 P.M.
Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A.M. and arrives at
6:00 P.M. on route where the principal mails close at 12:00 M. at night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P.M. at night.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't Send us 10-Cent Stamps.
We can not use any stamps of a greater
denomination than three cents, and we must
therefore enclose our friends against sending
them. It will only subject us to the
necessity of returning them.

The General Hospital.
Hospital No. 1, corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Center and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Second street, near Cave
Hill Cemetery.

Col. Woodruff Coming.
It will be seen by the following dispatch,
from Alderman M. A. Downing, that Col.
Woodruff arrived in Cincinnati yesterday,
and will be here to-morrow afternoon by
the train:

CINCINNATI, April 15.
Editors of the Democrat:

Col. Woodruff has arrived, and will be in
Louisville on Thursday by the train.
M. A. DOWNSING.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Three hundred
and fifty of these gallant men passed
up the river, at noon yesterday, on the
War Eagle. They were bound for Cincinnati,
and were in charge of brigade surgeon
Bradford, assisted by a number of admiral-
men from Chicago, who had volunteered
their services as physicians and nurses.

The Sanitary Commission here having
learned by telegraph that these noble
hearted friends of the soldiers were almost
exhausted by their ceaseless labors and
watchings, had five excellent nurses in
readiness, and most cordially were they
welcomed. The Commission took great
pleasure in providing wines and other need-
ed articles from their rooms, and Dr. Perin
very promptly furnished the medical stores
required.

The fervent gratitude of the soldiers
showed that our Chicago friends have
rendered most efficient service in the kindest
manner and have secured a place in their
hearts which will remain sacred forever.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, April 16.
Mary Dugan and Mary Hunley, drunk
and disorderly conduct; \$100 for one month.
Gone up.

Mary Cahill, drunk and disorderly con-
duct; \$100 for one month. Gone up.

Edward Casey got on a big drunk yes-
terday; being, however, perfectly sober this
morning, and promising to strike a bee line
for the mail boat, he was discharged.

Catherine Duse, presented to show cause
why her child should not be bound out; dis-
missed.

Thomas Berry, drunk and disorderly con-
duct; \$200 for 3 months. Gone up.

The Republican Banner, a secession
paper in Nashville, has a card from the
senior publisher, W. F. Bigg, announcing
the suspension of that paper for the pres-
ent. He assigns as reasons these—for the
want of mail facilities, and the general dis-
favor of the editors, one of whom is under
arrest, and the other absent from the city.

The old Louisville Legion bore them-
selves nobly in the battle at Pittsburg
Landing. They were in the thickest of the
fight on Monday, and right gallantly did
every man do his duty. Too much praise
cannot be accorded the brave commanders
and their sterling men.

A private of the 20th Indiana regi-
ment, who was wounded in the battle of
Pittsburg, arrived at Indianapolis Sunday.
He says McCook's division was forty miles
from the scene of action on Sunday morn-
ing, but it arrived in time to take part in
the battle Monday.

The following dispatch was received
yesterday, at noon:

Louisville, April 14, 1862.
To Dr. T. S. Bell:

The Fairchild left Pittsburg at 7 o'clock,
P.M., with three hundred wounded.

C. E. BLIVEN.

Quartermaster Swords received auth-
ority Monday to check in the Treasury
Department, at Washington, for five hun-
dred thousand dollars in "certificates of in-
debtedness." Before 12 o'clock yester-
day the whole amount was exhausted. Those
holding claims will be compelled to hold on
until further authority is received to check.

A special to the Journal, from Pitts-
burg Landing, states that Joseph Benedict
and Prior Newman, young rebels from
Louisville, were killed in the battle; also,
that Thomas Selby, of this city, a member
of the Louisville Legion, under Rousseau,
was also killed.

T. B. MORRISON, Jr.—We learn that a dis-
patch was sent through the city yesterday
to Frankfort, announcing the death, at the
Pittsburg battle, of Thos. B. Morrison, Jr.,
late Secretary of State, under Gov. Magoffin.

No News.—The dispatches this morning
are utterly barren of news; not an item
worth publishing; not a word of news from
any quarter; nothing but the everlasting
babbling of a few fools in Congress.

A rebel prisoner, who had died of his
wounds on the way from Pittsburg, was left
here for burial yesterday, by the steamer
War Eagle. We could not learn his name.

Farmers are availing themselves of
this fine weather to hurry up the crops.
Many had not finished sowing oats when
the war set in.

The E. H. Fairchild reached Pitts-
burg Landing Sunday morning, and started
back Monday evening loaded with the sick
and wounded.

McGarrell's, Jefferson street, is the
place to buy music.

Buell's grand army is composed of
six divisions and a reserve, each of the six
consisting of four brigades of infantry, with
its complement of cavalry and artillery.
These divisions are under the command of
Generals Nelson, Crittenden, Thomas,
McCook, Wood and Mitchell; and the re-
serve in command of General Negley. This
is independent of the forces left at Nashville,
under General Dumont. All these divisions
are at Savannah and Pittsburg, except
and Oberlin and Mobile and Ohio rail-
roads. Out of this division a brigade of
three regiments, under Colonel Curran
Pope, of the 15th Kentucky regiment, ad-
vancing Brigadier, has been stationed at Fay-
etteville, Tenn. If General Mitchell cuts
off Beauregard's communication with Mem-
phis, and his retreat by the Memphis and
New Orleans railroad, he stands a poor
chance.

Capt. Harry L. Spotts left the city
yesterday on the J. S. Pringle for Pittsburg
Landing, to bring home the body of young
Joseph Benedict, a young man of excellent
attainments and fine promise, who was led
into the rebel army by the seductions of
Buckner and Col. Thos. Hunt.

Inquest No. 343.—He died on Market street,
between Preston and Jackson, over the body
of Henry King (free man of color), aged
about 30 years. Verdict:—"Came to his
death suddenly on the afternoon of the 15th
instant, from a fit of a poliomy caused by in-
temperance." J. M. BUCHANAN.
Coroner.

Two rebel prisoners are in the hos-
pital, at Evansville, supposed to be mortal-
ly wounded. They are Major S. L. Low,
of the 27th Tennessee, and David Smith, of
the Jackson Artillery.

In the Pittsburg battle were three
Johnson: Albert Sidney, dead; Geo. W.,
"Provisional Governor of Kentucky," dead,
and Bushrod K., who violated his parole at
Fort Donelson; he is wounded.

East Tennessee has now six regi-
ments in the United States service, though
the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, are not yet
complete. She has also two Brigadier Gen-
erals—Carter and Spear.

A vigilance committee has been ap-
pointed in Nashville. It is no doubt needed.
There are other localities where such an
organization would not be amiss just now.

We call the attention of the Street
Inspector to the wretched condition of
Third street, between Jefferson and Green.
Those holes should be filled up.

Priore and Van Dorn have arrived
at Corinth. So says a special dispatch in
yesterday's Indianapolis Journal.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—The Central Com-
mittee is requested to meet at the Journal
office at 9 o'clock this morning.

Look out for the fall of Richmond—
then the capture of Joseph Johnston and
yesterday.

WOUNDED KENTUCKIANS.—The Evansville
Journal states that Lieutenant S. D. Brown,
Company G, 26th Kentucky, is in that city
slightly wounded, also Second Lieutenant
A. P. Stanley, Company B, 26th Kentucky,
and Captain Peter Engle, Company G, 6th
Kentucky.

The Crescent City reached St. Louis
on Monday morning with 361 sick and
wounded, nearly all soldiers of the Fed-
eral army; fifty-one of the worst cases
were left at Paducah, all very sick.

The following were left by the Crescent
City at Paducah, all very sick:

J. J. Davis, Co. K, 26th Ky., slightly;
J. W. Rhodes, Co. B, 11th Ky., seriously;
A. B. Almuth, Co. B, 31st Ky., slightly;
J. D. Johnson, Co. K, 6th Ky., slightly.

The following were taken to Evansville by
the steamer Camp Perry:

Richard Harvey, Co. K, 26th Ky., slightly;
W. B. Rhodes, Co. B, 11th Ky., seriously;
A. B. Almuth, Co. B, 31st Ky., slightly;

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